

## RECIPROCITY PASSES HOUSE

Has Majority of 129 in the House

VOTE WAS 221 YES, 92 NO

Republicans Split over Measure—Both Congressmen Foster and Plumley Vote Against Measure—Con- test Was Stubborn.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada was ratified in the House of Representatives last night through the support of an almost solid Democratic vote. The McCall bill, carrying the agreement into effect, was passed, 221 to 92. A majority of the Republicans present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 noes. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only five noes. A majority of the Republican insurgents present voted for the bill.

The bill now goes to the Senate. What its fate will be in that body is problematical at this time. President Taft believes that if a filibuster can be avoided and a vote taken, the bill will pass. He is insistent that the Senate shall act one way or the other, and has indicated that he would call an extra session of Congress if it does not do so.

The passage of the bill in the House came at the end of a long debate at times as bitter as has been heard on the floor of that chamber in years. The fight was confined almost wholly to the Republican side. Democratic members joined in from time to time, and taunted the majority members for their lack of unity. The Democratic leaders also put in the claim that the reciprocity agreement was good Democratic doctrine and declared they were glad to welcome President Taft and many of the House Republicans into the Democratic fold. The suggestion came from the Republican side that Mr. Taft and Champ Clark might be rivals for the next Democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Clark declared that in a contest of that sort he would win "hands down."

A final vote was reached only through the application of a cloture rule which shut off all amendments and even dispensed with the reading of the bill. This procedure was decided upon only after Mr. McCall, in charge of the bill, had failed to get unanimous consent to do away with the calendar to-day.

If it had been secured, he said, he would have been glad to let the debate continue for another legislative day. The Republicans opposed the bill and fought the rule to the very last, denouncing it in caustic language. They directed their fire especially against the Democrats and accused them, on the eve of going into power in the House, of enforcing a gag rule as drastic as anything which they had so eloquently inveighed in the past. The Democrats laughed loudly at this and seemed thoroughly to enjoy the discomfort of some of their old time enemies.

Champ Clark took Representative Dalsell of Pennsylvania sharply to task for complaining of the "undue haste" with which the House was acting on the reciprocity measure. The speaker (to be declared the Democrats had sat for years, bound and gagged with the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his associates had brought in rule after rule and had rushed legislation through without giving an opportunity for amendment.

Under the cloture rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to the opponents of the measure was a motion to reconsider the bill to the committee of the whole with instructions to report certain amendments. When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clamoring for recognition. Mr. Dalsell was recognized by Speaker Cannon. He proposed that meat and meat products, flour, prepared cereals, lumber and several other articles be put on the free list. The motion was lost 114 to 191.

The cloture rule had been agreed to previously by a vote of 198 to 107. Some of the old guard Republican leaders, like Dalsell of Pennsylvania and Fordney of Michigan, yelled but thinly their predictions that the Republican party would be defeated by reason of what they characterized a departure from the principle of protection and the espousal of free trade. Mr. Dalsell proposed to stand where he had stood for 40 years and to "go down" with his party.

Mr. Fordney said that he feared that Democratic times were coming and it made him "sweat blood" to contemplate the melancholy fact. The other speeches from the Republican opposition were in much the same vein. Speaker Cannon took no part in the debate Monday or yesterday.

President Taft last night gave a dinner to Speaker Cannon. The meal was delayed an hour while the House was voting on reciprocity. It is said the president sent word that he would change the dinner into breakfast if it was necessary in order to pass the bill. The final vote, by which the bill was passed was as follows:

For the bill: Republicans—Alexander of New York; Anthony, Austin, Beach, Feld, Barnard, Bartholdt, Blumhagen, Boutwell, Burke of Pennsylvania; Butler, Calder, Cary, Cassidy, Coles, Cooper of Pennsylvania; Cooper of Wisconsin, Crumpacker, Denby, Douglas, Draper, Durey, Fish, Foss, Garner of Pennsylvania, Gillette, Graft, Greene, Griest, Head, Henry of Connecticut, Higgins, Hill, Hinchey, Hollingsworth, Howland, Hubbard of Iowa, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Knowland, Krummiller, Kustermann, Leisen, Law, Lawrence, Longworth, McCall, McCreary, McCreedie, McKinlay of California, McKinley of Illinois, McKinney, Madden, Madison, Mann, Massey, Miller of Kansas, Miller of Minnesota, Moon of Pennsylvania, Morehead, Needham, Nye, Olmstead, Parker, Parsons, Poindexter, Roberts, Rodenburg, Slem,

## Morning Headache

Eat a light breakfast of easily digested food, then take a dose of Hood's Pills. This simple treatment usually clears up the head in an hour, and gives a feeling of health and strength all day.

## Take Hood's Pills AIDS INDIGESTION IN A FEW MOMENTS

Gas, Heartburn, Headache and All Misery from Out-of-order Stomach Vanishes After Taking a Little Diapiespin.

Nothing will remain undigested or sour on your stomach if you will take a little Diapiespin occasionally. This powerful digestive and antacid, though as harmless and pleasant as candy, will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you can eat.

Eat what your stomach craves, without the slightest fear of indigestion or that you will be bothered with sour risings, belching, gas on stomach, heartburn, headaches from stomach, nausea, bad breath, water brash or a feeling like you had swallowed a lump of lead, or other disagreeable miseries. Should you be suffering now from any stomach disorder, you can get relief within five minutes.

If you will get from your pharmacist a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiespin, you could always go to the table with a hearty appetite and your meals would taste good, because you would know there would be no indigestion or sleepless nights or headache or stomach misery all the next day; and, besides, you would not need laxatives or liver pills to keep your stomach and bowels clean and fresh. Pape's Diapiespin can be obtained from your druggist, and contains more than sufficient to thoroughly cure the worst case of indigestion or dyspepsia. It is nothing better for gas on the stomach or sour odors from the stomach or to cure a stomach headache.

You couldn't keep a handier or more useful article in the house.

Stafford, Stevens, Sulloway, Taylor of Ohio, Wilson, Yrekaud, Weeks, Wiley, Wilson of Illinois, Young of Michigan, and Young of New York. Total, 78.

Democrats—Adair, Adamson, Aiken, Alexander of Missouri, Anderson Ansberry, Ashbrook, Barnhart, Bartlett of Georgia, Bartlett of Nevada, Beall of Texas, Bell of Georgia, Boehne, Boomer, Borland, Bowers, Brantley, Burgess, Burnett, Bird, Burns, Candier, Cantrill, Carter, Clark of Florida, Clark of Missouri, Clayton, Cline, Collier, Thero, Covington, Cox of Indiana, Cox of Ohio, Craig, Craves, Cullup, Dent, Denver, Dickson, Dickinson, Dies, Dixon of Indiana, Daniel A. Driscoll, Dupre, Edwards of Georgia, Ellerbe, Ferris, Finley, Fitzgerald, Flood, Foster of Illinois, Gallagher, Garner of Texas, Garrett, Gillespie, Glass, Godwin, Goldfogle, Gordon, Graham of Illinois, Gregg, Hamill, Hamlin, Hardwick, Hardy, Harrison, Havens, Hay, Hefflin, Henry of Texas, Hitchcock, Hobson, Hughes of Georgia, Hughes of New Jersey, Hull of Tennessee, Humphreys of Mississippi, James, Jamison, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of South Carolina, Jones, Kellher, Kinkaid of New York, Kitchin, Korbly, Lamb, La'egre, Lever, Lively, Lloyd, Lott, McHenry, Macon, Maguire, Martin of Colorado, Mayo, Mitchell, Monn of Tennessee, Morrison, Moss, Nicholls, O'Connell, Oldfield, Padgett, Page, Peters, Pfau, Rainey, Rauch, Reid, Robinson, Roddenberry, Rucker of Missouri, Saunders, Shackelford, Sharp, Sheppard, Sherley, Sherwood, Sims, Sisson, Slayden, Small, Taylor of Colorado, Thomas of Kentucky, Thomas of North Carolina, Tompkins, Turnbull, Underwood, Watkins, Wells and Wickliffe. Total, 143. In all 221.

Against the bill: Republicans—Bennett of New York, Bradley, Burke of South Dakota, Burley, Campbell, Chapman, Cole, Cowles, Greager, Carrier, Dalzell, Davidson, Davis, Dawson, Dobbs, Dwight, Ellis, Elvins, Englebright, Esch, Fairchild, Fassett, Focht, Fordney, Gardner of Vermont, Fuller, Gaines, Gardner of Massachusetts, Gardner of New Jersey, Goebel, Good, Graham of Pennsylvania, Grant, Guernsey, Homer, Hanna, Hanger, Hawley, Hayes, Hull of Iowa, Humphrey of Washington, Kellfer, Kendall, Kennedy of Iowa, Kennedy of Ohio, Knapp, Kopp, Langham, Lehoucq, Lindbergh, Loudenslager, Louden, Lundin, McLachlan, McLaughlin, Malby, Martin of South Dakota, Mondell, Moore of Pennsylvania, Morgan of Missouri, Morgan of Oklahoma, Morse, Moxley, Nelson, Norris, Olcott, Pickett, Plumley, Pratt, Pray, Prince, Reeder, Scott, Simmons, Smith of Iowa, Snapp, Southwick, Steenerson, Sterling, Swasey, Thistlewood, Thomas of Ohio, Volsted, Vanger, Washburn, Wheeler, Woods of Iowa. Total, 87. Democrats—Broussard, Estepinal, Hammond, Pajo, Webb. Total 5. In all 92.

## CANADIANS CHEERED When Announcement of Reciprocity Vote Was Made at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 15.—The adoption of the reciprocity agreement by the House of Representatives in Washington was announced last night by Mr. Neely, who was speaking in favor of the agreement when the information was conveyed to him by a note from the press gallery. Mr. Neely's announcement was greeted by applause from the government benches.

## FIRST IN SEVERAL YEARS.

Plymouth County, Mass., Has a Murder Trial.

Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 15.—Plymouth county's first murder trial in several years began Monday in the superior court here. The defendants, Enrico Marcolli, sometimes called Harry Marshall, and Lena Cusumano, both of Hull, are charged with the murder of Frank Cusumano, the woman's husband, at Hull last September. Some time was spent in selecting a jury, 125 talesmen having been summoned. Judge William Schofield presided. District Attorney Albert F. Barker and Assistant District Attorney Fred G. Katzman conducted the prosecution; the prisoners being represented by William J. Coughlan of Abington and Thomas J. Grady of Boston.

The nude body of Cusumano was found on the beach at Hull on Oct. 14, last, rolled in a bed quilt and wrapped about with telephone wire. The head was nearly severed from the body and there were knife wounds on various parts of the trunk and neck. Cusumano was a Sicilian, and the defendants are also Sicilians. The double motive of jealousy and robbery is alleged by the police.

## IN LOCAL MARKETS

Fresh Eggs and Butter Are Unchanged

DRESSED PORK IS QUIET

Veal in Good Demand at 10 to 11c—Fresh Eggs Fetch 25c to 26c—Dairy Butter 25c to 26c—Creamery 27 to 28c.

Barre, Vt., Feb. 15, 1911.

Fresh eggs and butter unchanged. Dressed pork quiet, with veals in good demand.

Wholesale quotations:—Dressed pork—9@9½. Dressed veals—10@12c. Lamb—11@12c. Poultry—18@20c. Fresh eggs—25@26c. Butter—Creamery 27@28c. Butter—Dairy 25@26c. Potatoes—Quiet at 50c.

## RICKER'S MARKET REPORTS

Veal Steady, Hogs ½ cent Lower, Beef Firm.

St. Johnsbury, Feb. 15.—Receipts at W. A. Ricker's market for the past week were:—Lamb—3@5c. Hogs—75, 6½@7c. Cattle—30, 2½@3c. Calves—125, 3@7c. Milch cows—62½@80c.

## IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Egg Prices Take a Drop, Butter Also Lower Than Usual.

Boston, Feb. 15.—This is the season of the year when prices of eggs usually begin to tumble, but this year, owing to the cold weather, the hens get back on the job earlier than usual and prices began to shrink much ahead of time. The result is that the market to-day is on a lower level than it has been at this time in several years. As Lent, with its attendant increase in the use of eggs, does not open for more than two weeks, it will be surprising if prices do not reach the lowest plane in recent years. All indications point in that direction, at any rate, for while the demand in good now, it is not sufficient to absorb the arrivals, and, as the season for storing eggs is still several weeks away, the market is absolutely ruled by the law of supply and demand.

Fancy hen eggs, which at this time in 1909 were bringing 38@40c a dozen and very nearly as much a year ago, can be bought to-day at 30c for the very choicest, with goods only slightly less desirable a cent or two lower. The market is as much lower than a year or two ago on gathered eggs, which, although usually quite at this season, are not always quite as fresh as those received from the poultrymen maintaining henries and large broods of hens, who individually obtain more eggs than would several farms who go into poultry and eggs as a side issue. The best eastern gathered eggs sell to-day at 26@28c a dozen, which compares with 37@38c at this time in 1909 and 36@37c a year ago, while western gathered stock is offered at 23@25c, against 37@38c two years ago at this time and 35@36c a year ago.

In addition to good supplies of fresh eggs, dealers are carrying a good many more eggs in cold storage than usual. On Feb. 1, there were in the coolers of the country somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 cases, as compared with 170,000 cases on the same date last year. But this year there are so many fresh eggs, and the price is so reasonable that there is little call for the storage article, and the marketing remaining holdings is possible only at very low prices. Buyers willing to take the eggs as they are can get them at 13@14c, while candied, with the defective ones thrown out, they can be had at 17@18c.

Butter is another commodity that is much cheaper now than was a year ago or two years ago at this time. At first costs alone, butter now in cold storage, and there is a good deal of it located, should bring as much, if not more than it did a year ago. But the people of the country would not use butter as freely as formerly at the high prices that prevailed during the first part of the winter, and, as dealers awoke to a realization of this fact, and found themselves with much larger supplies on hand than usually there was a rush to unload, which forced the market down sharply a few weeks ago. The demand has come back under the impetus of low prices and butter is being used in normal quantities once more but there is still enough butter in the coolers and being made to make it almost certain that prices will not move much above the present level.

Cheese is not as high as it was expected it would be in view of the high prices that prevailed in the country during a greater part of the producing season. People, apparently, have cut down their requirements of this product just as they did their use of butter; the result is that there is much more cheese in the hands of the wholesalers than before in three years, and only on the very fanciest goods are prices anywhere nearly up to the level of last year or the year before.

Jobbing quotations:—Butter—Fancy northern creamery tubs 29@30c, boxes 30@31c, prints 31@32c; fancy western creamery, spruce tubs 28@30c, ash tubs 28@29c, fancy storage creamery 27@28c, fair to good creamery 24@26c, dairy 22@23c. Cheese—New York twins, fancy 16@

## TRUTH CROPS OUT

Why Pile Sufferers So Often Fail to Get Relief.

Science is getting to the bottom of everything, including the cause and cure of piles. The brightest doctors now admit that piles are caused internally and can be cured only by internal treatment. Dr. J. S. Leonard some time ago perfected a remedy in tablet form—Hem-Roid, which cures the cause of piles, and therefore cures permanently. It is sold by Bart H. Wells, Barre, Vt., and druggists everywhere, under money-back guarantee. \$1 for four days' treatment. Dr. Leonard at Co. Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.

16½c, Vermont twins, fancy 15@15½c, fair to good stock 14@15c, Young America 17½@18c, sage 17½@18c. Eggs—Fancy hen eggs 28@30c, choice eastern 26@28c, fresh western 23@25c, storage 17@19c.

## EGGS 16 CENTS A DOZEN.

Further Decline of Fresh Product in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Withdrawal of cold storage eggs from the open market Monday followed the announcement of a further decline of two cents a dozen in the price of the fresh product. This reduction brought the cost of the best selected eggs to 16 cents a dozen, which is the lowest price touched by eggs in the Chicago market in three years and lower than ever before recorded so early in the month of February. The receipts Monday were 10,062 cases, the largest of the year to date.

## FEEDING HAY TO HOGS.

Farmers in West Use Leguminous Hay and Pasture Crops.

Farmers living in the western part of the United States have taken the lead over those living in the East, in the matter of using leguminous hay and pasture crops for hog feeding. Necessity in part, at least, led them to this, for in many of these districts the great universal fattening feed, corn, could not successfully be grown, and substitutes had to be devised. They were found in the alfalfa and peas crops that grow so flourishingly on the irrigated lands, as well as the normal agricultural districts of the West. So satisfactory did their feeding experiment prove that many farmers living in the central West, where corn is a staple product, have still taken advantage of the possibility of hay feeding, and are using alfalfa and peas quite extensively with corn.

Wherever tried, in West, central West or East, so far as known, great feeding value has been found to exist in alfalfa pasture and hay made from it, as well as in clover pasture and hay. Alfalfa has proved itself to be more effective than clover for hog feeding, but clover even has been found to be worth about as much as the average farm grain, round for pound, in pork production. This means that 2½ pounds of clover hay is as good as one pound of grain, and its cost is very much less. The amount of hay that can be utilized by a hog, of course, is limited. The reason the clover or even alfalfa is not more effective is that pigs do not eat the stems, but largely the leaves. The best supply of leaves can be gotten by taking on or gathering the leaf off in barns where clover hay is fed to horses and cattle. It is very likely that such material would compare very favorably with grain in food value for hogs—1½ pounds probably equalling one pound of farm grain. There are but few farmers that could not have this feed.

## INTENSIVE FARMING ABROAD.

Dutch System Profitable for Renter or Owner.

Some results of intensive farming in Holland are brought out in a report made to the department of commerce and labor by Frank W. Mahin, United States consul at Amsterdam, who says: "Fertilizers are now extensively used in this district. Stable manure was used at first, but in the present intensive farming chemical products are chiefly employed. Their use has caused a remarkable transformation in Dutch agriculture. Land which once produced sparsely now yields abundant crops. Chemicals for fertilizing purposes are imported, but a superphosphate factory has been established in Amsterdam, which supplies much of the demand.

"A feature of the intensive agriculture is the multiplication of small dairy farms, which, by their ready consumption of grain and fodder, are valuable customers of other farmers. The increase of vegetable products is another result of intensive farming. These are found to be especially profitable in sandy soil, some of which, without scientific fertilizing, would be almost worthless. Larger farms are still practicable, mainly in clay soil districts, but even there the cultivation is concentrated and intensive.

"Cattle abound, especially in the rich lowlands of Friesland, Utrecht and North and South Holland, where they are pastured the greater part of the year. The total number of cattle in the kingdom is estimated at nearly 2,000,000, more than half of which are milk cows. They are tenderly cared for, being blanketed in damp or cold weather in the pastures. As a matter of course, milk is a good, plentiful and cheap (four cents a quart at retail), and is a universal beverage; more so, perhaps, than in any other country.

"The latest calculation gives the total annual butter and cheese product of Holland as 143,000,000 and 176,000,000 pounds, respectively. Of the butter, one-third is made on farms, the rest in the factories. Friesland is the great butter province. North Holland is predominant in cheese.

"The present farming method is profitable for either renter or owner. It is noteworthy that a majority of the Dutch farmers are now renters, the proportion of renters to owners in the whole country being given as 57 and 43 per cent, respectively. The proportion in this district, however, varies greatly in different provinces.

"For instance, in Groningen 75 per cent of the soil is farmed by its owners, whereas in Friesland 68 per cent is titled by renters. These variations result from historical circumstances or character of the soil. The percentage of renters has increased for several years. The explanation gives is that intensive farming requires more working capital than the old methods, and that the owner, averse to risks, prefers to take the high rent assured him by letting his land. "This condition has led to increased attention on the part of the government to insure success to the renter. Notwithstanding its dense population, this part of the Netherlands produces much more than it consumes of many kinds of farm products."

## LARGE AND SMALL POTATO SEED.

The Larger the Seed Piece, the Greater Yield Per Acre.

I wish to say a few words in reference to the closing sentence of the item regarding an English contest in which gardeners compete in an effort to obtain the largest possible yield of potatoes from a single pound of seed, writes H. Ernest Hopkins in the Rural New Yorker. The item closes with the statement: "These Englishmen conclude that these results show that big seed pieces are not necessary. I have for years been advocating the use of large seed pieces and practicing the same to the extent of planting whole large tubers. Yet I willingly admit the conclusion the Englishmen arrived at is a right



## The Hang of Your Overcoat

Does your overcoat rest on your shoulders just right and drape gracefully and comfortably? That's one of the strong features of

## Hart Schaffner & Marx

Overcoats. They're the Overcoats you see in this vicinity that make you look twice—and admire.

Better get yourself one.  
Overcoats, \$18.00 to \$35.00.  
Suits, \$18.00 to \$30.00.

## Moore & Owens,

Barre's Leading Clothiers, North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

## KING GEORGE'S SONS HAVE THE MEASLES

Epidemic at Naval College Where Heir to the Throne and His Brother Are Cadets.

London, Feb. 15.—Both the prince of Wales and his next younger brother, Prince Albert, have developed the measles at the royal naval college at Dartmouth, where they are completing their naval education as cadets.

For the last fortnight the disease has been epidemic in the college, and special precautions were taken to guard the prince against the infection. Some days ago both contracted the disease. They were immediately isolated, and it was hoped that they would escape the complaint, as both had had the measles before.

Prince Albert developed the complaint Monday and in the afternoon the prince

of Wales also developed unmistakable symptoms of the malady.

The cases are quite normal and give no cause for anxiety.

## RATE AGREEMENT DELAYED.

Possibility of a Rate War Between the Steamship Companies.

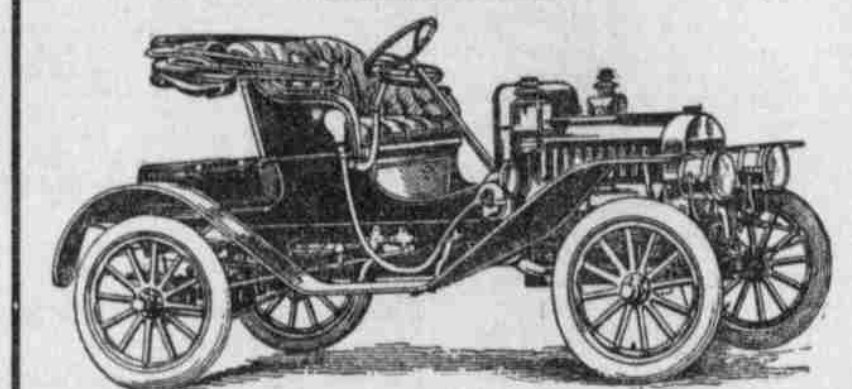
Liverpool, Feb. 15.—It is understood that the complications which have delayed the signing of a renewal of the Atlantic conference's passenger rate agreement have become so serious that a deadlock may result in a rate war unless the steamship companies reach a compromise before Feb. 28, when another meeting of their representatives is to be held. The hitch is on the proportion of the emigrant traffic to be allotted the several lines. The British and continental interests stoutly maintain their respective stands regarding the share of the business to which they are entitled.

## There is Only One "Bromo Quinine" That is Laxative Bromo Quinine USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grover

## MAXWELL

Model AB



Holds World's Non-Stop Record  
of Over 3,500 Miles

## Specification of Above Model

MOTOR—Two-cylinder, 4½x4 ins., 16 horsepower (A. I. A. M. rating.)  
IGNITION—Jump Spark.  
COOLING—Natural Circulation; no pump.  
CLUTCH—Multiple Disk, running in oil.  
WHEEL BASE—86 inches.  
WHEELS—28x3.  
DRIVE—Shaft Drive, no noisy chain to bother or break.  
BODY—Metal.  
WEIGHT—1,100 pounds.  
EQUIPMENT—Magneto, Top, Generator, Gas Lamps, Jack, Pump, Two Oil Side Lights, Horn, Full Set of Tools and Tire Repair Kit.

Price \$600 f.o.b.  
Factory

## A STATEMENT Barre Machinist Testifies to Maxwell Economy

H. F. CUTLER,  
Maxwell Agent, Barre, Vt.  
Dear Sir: My wife and I took a tour from Barre to Portland, Me., visiting all the beaches from Portland to Boston, and returned through Concord, N. H., to Barre.  
Our total mileage was 1,100 miles; gasoline consumption, one gallon for each 23 miles. The water in the radiator was not replenished during the entire trip. Our tire repairs consisted of one puncture; mechanical repairs, none.  
Yours truly,  
W. E. HASKINS,  
Foreman, Smith, Whitcomb & Cook Machine Shops, Barre, Vermont.

Send for Catalogue.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
H. F. CUTLER  
Agent  
Barre, Vermont  
Phone 160

Cremo 5¢  
CIGAR  
You try one!